

ENGLISH REPORT OF SINKING HAS MOUNTED

Discrepancy in Figures Given by British Admiralty and U. S. War Department—Trawlers Fail to Find Life Boats or Bodies—Crowds Cheer Rescued Sammies in Belfast

Washington, Feb. 9.—The war department still was without official advices today to change yesterday's estimate that 113 American soldiers had been lost in the sinking of the Tuscania. A press dispatch early today, however, indicated that the figures of the Tuscania's survivors' bureau there were still held at 101 Americans missing, while the British admiralty figures given to the Associated Press in London last night showed 166 persons missing, 148 of them American soldiers—five officers and 143 men.

There were 117 American officers and 2,060 men aboard the Tuscania and the admiralty reports among the survivors 113 officers and 1,917 men. The war department's only dispatch put the total missing at 210, of which 112 are American soldiers.

Although officials believed the survivors' list might come through today, they admitted that there was nothing definite in sight that would enable them to relieve the increasing anxiety of relatives and friends.

A cablegram received by the navy department yesterday announced that 75 officers and 1,274 enlisted men of the army had been landed in Bunratty, Ireland; that 91 soldiers are in hospitals in Londonderry; while 570 officers and men are in Lislay, Scotland.

An Irish Port, Feb. 9.—(By the Associated Press.)—There is little hope that additional survivors of the Tuscania will be found. Trawlers which cruised about the scene and along the coast reported today that they had discovered no additional bodies. Figures compiled by the Tuscania's survivors' bureau here still place the number of Americans missing at 101.

It may be days and probably weeks before the number of victims is known definitely, owing to the fact that survivors landed at widely separated points and the fact that the list of Americans on board went down with the liner. The only other list is at the Adjutant General's office in Washington, to which all the names of the survivors will have to be called before a checking up will show who is missing. Belfast, Feb. 9.—Between 100 and 200 American soldiers from the Tuscania arrived here Friday. They were met at the railroad station by a battalion of the Royal Irish regiment, headed by the regimental band, which escorted them to temporary quarters. Crowds of citizens assembled at the station and in the streets and greeted the Americans with enthusiasm. The survivors appeared to be little the worse for their terrible experience except for the nondescript clothing they wore. Many had British army coats.

Lord Mayor Johnson has received from American Ambassador Page a letter thanking him for the help given to the survivors "which will be appreciated deeply by the American government and people."

VACCINATE ALL AT HEARING ON PACKER'S PLEA

Chicago, Feb. 9.—Agents of the federal trade commission yesterday entered the vaults of M. W. Borders, counsel for Morris & Co., the packers, to obtain records desired by the commission in its investigation of the meat industry. Mr. Borders made no objection.

Meanwhile Francis J. Heney, attorney for the commission, and reinforcements from the staff of United States District Attorney Cline, including Mr. Cline himself, were busy before Judge Landis in the United States district court, seeking to uphold their claimed right to make a similar examination of files in the office of Henry Veeder, attorney for Swift & Co.

While Attorney John J. Kealy, representing Mr. Veeder, was arguing, the case was interrupted by physicians from the board of health, armed with vaccine points.

The astounded assemblage was informed that a smallpox patient had been in the court room two weeks ago and that all present, unless obviously immune, must be vaccinated. Judge Landis was the first to bare his arm. The lawyers, a half dozen in all, newspaper reporters and spectators, then were vaccinated.

SOUTH NORWALK GARAGES BURNED

South Norwalk, Feb. 8.—Fire that started in the W. R. Austin garage on Railroad avenue here this morning presented one of the most spectacular fires that this city has seen in some years, and caused a damage to property and automobiles of about \$100,000. The origin of the fire is not known. The firemen were hampered by poor water pressure.

The fire spread from the Austin garage, where about 30 cars were stored, to the Pierce garage next door, where there were about 20 automobiles. Of these, all but three were saved, most of them damaged. The Pierce garage is almost a total wreck and the Austin garage is nothing but a heap of ruins.

A man known as Mello, a local jitney driver, who was asleep in his car in the Austin garage, is said to have lost his life as nothing has been seen of him since 4 o'clock this morning. None of the cars in the Austin garage was saved.

It was announced also that in all other states in which the order is operative fuel may be furnished on future Mondays to heat and light lights and workhops occupied by members of the International Allied Garment Workers' Union.

CAPE P. O. YEGGS CAPTURED AFTER RUNNING BATTLE

Middleboro, Mass., Feb. 8.—Four automobile bandits who started out last night to raid post offices on Cape Cod were captured here today after being fired on by officers in this town and in Wareham, 15 miles away. One of the men was shot.

The police found \$300 in cash, stamps of an equal value, dynamite, nitroglycerine, and all of the paraphernalia used by yeogmen in the bandits' automobile. In the rush to get away from Osterville the robbers carried off the commission of Charlotte L. Parker, the postmaster.

In addition to the loot and tools used in drilling safes, the men had 200 cartridges and maps of the cape, with marks designating certain post offices. A shot fired into the car struck an automatic pistol held by one of the men and tore it to pieces.

The wounded man gave his name as John P. Murphy, 25 years, of Boston, driver of the car. The other prisoners said they were John E. Connors, 25, of Syracuse; George Williams, 28, of Boston; and James Homes, 45, no address.

Later examination of Murphy's wounds showed that he was not seriously hurt and it was expected that he would be taken with the other prisoners to Boston today and turned over to the federal authorities. Thomas S. Connors, who said he was a member of Company A, Fifth Massachusetts national guard.

TELEGRAM FROM FRANCIS QUIETS CAPITAL'S FEAR

Washington, Feb. 9.—All fear that Ambassador Francis might have been expelled from Petrograd by the Bolsheviks was dispelled today by the receipt of a cablegram from the ambassador dated Feb. 5. In his message the ambassador made no reference to any conflict with the Petrograd authorities.

Some indications exist of slightly improved relations between the Lenin-Trotsky government and the embassy. Red Cross supplies recently landed in Russia have arrived in Petrograd without any delay.

Danbury Publisher Is Called By Death

Danbury, Feb. 9.—William L. Smith of the firm of Platt & Smith, publishers of the Danbury News died suddenly at his home in Deer Hill avenue this morning of angina pectoris, from which he had suffered for nearly 40 years in charge of the press room of the Danbury News. He was a half brother of the late James Montgomery Bailey and on Mr. Bailey's death in 1904 he became one of the owners of the paper. He is survived by his widow and one daughter.

YANKEE FLYERS KILLED IN TEXAS

Fort Worth, Tex., Feb. 9.—Walter E. Swan, mechanic at Hicks Fields, was killed and Lieut. Joseph F. Lersch attached to the same squadron, was seriously injured yesterday when their airplane fell 100 feet. Lieut. Lersch suffered a fractured leg and severe cuts and bruises about the body. He probably will recover.

UNFILLED STEEL ORDERS INCREASE

New York, Feb. 9.—Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Co. 2 were 2,477,833 tons on Jan. 31, according to the monthly statement issued today. This is an increase of 96,135 tons compared with the orders on Dec. 31.

BANK OF ENGLAND IS HEAVILY IN DEBT

London, Feb. 9.—It is impossible to liquidate the affairs of the London branches of enemy banks during the war, says Sir William Plender, if this includes collection of all other than enemy assets and repayment of advances made by the Bank of England. This indebtedness amounted, Sir William reported to £4,104,108 cash payments of £1,073,272 having been made during the last year.

Because the gas main at Geneva, N. Y., broke, the city had to observe a gasless day.

RED GUARD MASSACRE FINN FOES

Plan for "Organized Slaughter of Capitalists Over Eight" Defeated

London, Feb. 9.—Scandinavians from Finland, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen, report that the Red guard government in Finland a few days ago seriously discussed the question of arranging a "Bartholomew's night." It is said that they planned to kill all members of the capitalist class over eight years of age. The project was rejected only by two votes.

According to a dispatch from Copenhagen a correspondent of the Berlinische Tidende, who succeeded in escaping from Helsinki, sends in his paper a wireless report, which was not allowed to pass the Red guard censorship, in which he says the Red guards have made a frightful slaughter of great masses of Finnish people and have been plundering and killing in a most brutal manner.

Public buildings in Helsinki have been destroyed. The Red guards, however, have been unable to control the people and anarchy is increasing. Storehouses in Helsinki which contained food from Denmark for starving Finns have been destroyed by the Red guard and Russian Bolsheviks.

FORD LAYS KEEL FOR FIRST NEW U-BOAT PATROL

Washington, Feb. 9.—The keel of the first of the new type of patrol boats to be built by the Henry Ford Co. was laid last night by the contractors were awarded Secretary Daniels announced today in telling of the rapid progress made in the plan to increase the navy's submarine chasing fleet.

GERMAN PAPERS SAY LENINE IS IN TEUTON PAY

Paris, Feb. 9.—The Petit Parisien continues today publication of official German documents which, it says, were brought to France by a prominent French scientist who obtained them from a Russian revolutionary paper. The latest installment consists of a series of documents tending to show that the Bolshevik movement in Russia has been financed by Germany.

Among these documents is a circular, dated March 2, 1917, from the German imperial bank to all representatives in Switzerland, instructing them to honor all demands for money from Nikolai Lenin, M. Zinovief, Leon Trotsky, M. Kamenef, one of the Russian representatives at the Brest-Litovsk peace negotiations, M. Soumenson and Mazata Koslovsky, who has been described as the chief German agent in Russia, all of whom have taken a prominent part in the Bolshevik movement, as well as to Madam Kollant, a supporter of Lenin and now in charge of the Bolshevik department of public welfare; Gen. Sievers and M. Mercam. The money was to be paid "under certain conditions."

Another document is a letter dated at Stockholm, Sept. 21, 1917, from Y. Furstenburg to Raphael Schaumann in Haparanda, reading: "Honored comrade: Varburg's bank, on receipt of a telegram from the president of the Rhenish Westphalian syndicate, has opened an account for Comrade Trotsky's enterprise. The lawyer has bought arms and arranged for their conveyance as far as Lule and Varda. Instruct the firm of Essen Sons at Lule as to whom they are to be conveyed, and the name of the confidential person to whom the sum asked for by Comrade Trotsky is to be paid over."

Other letters announce the payment to Lenin of sums varying from \$50,000 to \$200,000 marks.

DECLARES 8-HOUR LAW UNOBSERVED

Washington, Feb. 8.—The eight hour day for railroad workers is not observed generally, S. E. Heberling, president of the Switchmen's union, told the railroad wage commission today. He said it was because the Adams law placed no penalty on overtime.

"The only hours of work law which is observed," he said, "is the 16 hour day, violation of which is punishable through indictment."

Mr. Heberling said overwork was responsible for the extreme hazards of the switchmen's occupation, exhaustion causing so many accidents that the union's insurance rates are very high. He said many men prevented from joining the union through inability to pay the insurance assessments. The membership now is 10,700.

FIRST HEATLESS DAY IN CANADA

Toronto, Feb. 9.—Canada is undergoing its first heatless day today. The heatless period, which, like that in the United States, is designed to save fuel, will continue tomorrow and Monday.

CUT DELIVERIES TO WIN WAR, IS MINER'S ADVICE

Head of State Economy Bureau Explains Necessity of Scheme.

RELEASES THOUSANDS FOR OTHER INDUSTRY

Man Power Must Be Conserved If United States is To Be Victorious.

Hartford, Feb. 9.—Reasons for the stress laid upon the government's commercial economy program as a war time measure are given by Alton T. Miner of New London, chairman of the committee on industrial survey, Connecticut state council of Defense, in a statement made public today through the council. Mr. Miner is in charge of the task of putting the government's commercial economy recommendations in effect throughout Connecticut. He has called upon all chambers of commerce and similar organizations in the state to aid in this task.

Mr. Miner's statement follows: "Commercial economy in its true sense as relating to retail deliveries is nothing but the conservation of man power. Things have changed since before the war, and what was true then is now the reverse. Today the man who can make one man fill two positions, and so conserve labor, not only makes one man accomplish what two did before, helps his country. The purpose of the Commercial Economy Board is to conserve man power, not to put any one out of business. 'Where there is a waste, where there is a duplication of effort the board seeks to do away with it. It is not the policy of the people at Washington to injure our business, but it is the policy to take out of the business the waste and take those men and put them in lines where the country needs them at the present time. The Connecticut Commercial Economy Board has a program, and its object is toward conservation of the advantages of the war, and the saving of power or gasoline."

"In regard to conserving man power, particularly referring to those who are engaged in the distribution of food, let me say that there are 400,000 men engaged in the United States in the grocery and market business. Approximately a million men are engaged in the distribution of food, and we contend that by reasonable economy with no special detriment to business we can save 10 percent of those men and release them from the work that they are engaged in to the work that the country needs, providing 100,000 men to work for the country. Money invested in equipment can also be reduced. That is what we are trying to accomplish."

"We propose to accomplish this by economy in delivery and reducing the number of packages to be delivered. Economy in delivery is to be accomplished by one delivery per day over specified routes. This can be obtained with no sacrifice, simply a little thought and attention on the part of the purchaser. Super-service must not be tolerated in times of war. There must be no special deliveries. Co-operative delivery systems should be instituted where possible.

"This feature of cutting down deliveries would naturally fall on the purchaser for the household, who should purchase enough supplies at one time to last for several days. This can be accomplished by making the reasons for the movement of goods and by interesting women's societies, wherever they are.

"We believe that the merchants themselves should put this thing into effect and should take the initiative, and we believe that the women of this state will gladly co-operate when the merchants do their part. In these ways we can accomplish the conservation of man power and equipment."

ALERT DANBURY POLICE NEARLY ARREST A SPY

Danbury, Feb. 9.—When a stranger left several photograph plates at the studio of a local photographer for development yesterday afternoon and it was found that the pictures were those of large bridges on important highways in this section, the photographer became suspicious that his customer might be a German spy and communicated his suspicions to the police.

Mayor Sunderland at once instructed Captain Bradley to station officers at the photograph studio to await the stranger's return. When the man called for his pictures this morning he was astonished to find himself surrounded by policemen, but he went unharmed to the station, where he was recognized as an official of the state highway department. The pictures had been taken for Highway Commissioner Bennett.

LOUIS RENAULT DEAD IN FRANCE

Paris, Feb. 9.—Louis Renault, a permanent delegate to The Hague peace tribunal and international law adviser to the foreign office, died in Barbizon yesterday. He had been connected with very important negotiation of the French government for upward of 20 years and notably in the negotiations with Germany over Morocco.

He was one of the delegates of France at the Algiers conference and was active in the subsequent negotiations with Germany in 1908 and 1911.

Mr. Renault was known throughout Europe as an authority on international law and French governments for a generation had regarded him as one of the soundest of counsellors. Recently he had been studying a project for an international league of nations after the war.

PEACE WITH UKRAINE RATIFIED

Central Powers and Independent "Little Russia" Sign Agreement

Berlin, Feb. 9, via London.—Peace between the Central Powers and the Ukraine was signed at 2 o'clock this morning, according to an official statement here today.

Copenhagen, Feb. 9.—The Bolshevik government probably will recognize no peace agreement signed by representatives of the Ukrainian rada. This is the legislative body set up by the Ukrainians at the time they declared their independence from Russia.

The government has been opposed by the Bolsheviks as bourgeois. Attempts to overthrow the rada and establish a soldiers' and workmen's council as the governing authority in Ukraine have resulted in fighting during the last few weeks, concerning the results of which conflicting reports have been sent out by the Ukrainians and the Bolsheviks, each claiming decisive military successes.

When the peace negotiations in Brest-Litovsk were begun the Bolsheviks consented to the admission of Ukrainian delegates, but subsequently discovered that the Ukrainians were carrying on secret negotiations with the Germans and Austrians. They thereupon repudiated the Ukrainians and sent new delegates, representing the Bolshevik regime in Ukraine, to Brest-Litovsk. The Germans and Austrians, however, declined to recognize the new delegates.

COURT ALLOWS \$75,000 LOAN FOR RAILROAD

Danbury-Bethel Line Receiver Permitted to Borrow on New Notes.

Permission to borrow \$60,000 on receivers' certificates for the purpose of paying state taxes, making repairs, and taking up some floating indebtedness of the road was granted Col. J. Moss Ives of Danbury, receiver for the Danbury & Bethel Street Railway by Judge W. M. Maltbie in the Superior court yesterday. Application had been made to borrow \$75,000, but the receiver said the smaller sum would be sufficient for the needs of the road for the next three months, and this sum had been agreed to at a meeting of the bondholders. The Danbury & Bethel road is owned by the Bridgeport & Danbury line which operates to Long Hill from Bridgeport.

Col. Ives in testifying said the road owes in taxes to the state \$23,500 which should be paid at once. It also owes to the General Electric Co. for equipment and machinery \$16,650, for which the company is pressing in its demands, and threatens to take away the machinery, sold on conditional sale. He estimated that for repairs to the line, road bed, and wire, with purchase of the necessary material, would require \$10,000 in the next three months. There is a note for \$5,000 due a Danbury bank which must be paid. The road owes about \$3,500 for coal, and some other bills which should be attended to immediately. He also asked that about \$10,000 be allowed for the purchase of coal in quantity as soon as the fuel administration will allow him to purchase. This must be paid for in cash.

There was no opposition to any of these requests, and the application for issue of the notes was agreed to by counsel for creditors who were present. It was decided to allow the notes to be issued for three years, to be redeemable at the pleasure of the receiver, and to bear interest at 6 percent. The proper order will be drawn, agreed upon by counsel, and will be submitted to Judge Maltbie for his signature.

Col. Ives in speaking of the affairs of the road said it had a valuable property, much in excess of the bonded indebtedness, but its revenues, due to lack of equipment, had fallen off. He said new cars were needed, repairs to the present equipment must be made, and the road bed put in condition. He said the revenue of the road now, about \$1,700 weekly, is sufficient for the pay roll and the coal bill. There are 20 cars, and all are in service, and new cars are needed.

After Judge Maltbie had indicated his permission for the issue of notes argument was made upon the application of the Connecticut Co. for an order requiring the payment of a claim for \$11,240 for power and other services rendered as a preferred claim. Judge Maltbie after hearing arguments asked for submission of briefs.

WATERFORD MOURNS LOSS OF STEAMER CREWS

Waterford, Ireland, Feb. 9.—All Waterford is in mourning as the result of the biggest catastrophe that has befallen this Irish east-coast city in thirty years through the loss of seventy of its men at sea. The victims were in two steamers which left an English port but were never heard from again. They left 400 women and children so destitute here that relief funds have been started in all parts of the county.

PETROGRAD CORRESPONDENT SEES DEVASTATED WINTER PALACE OF FORMER RUSSIAN CZAR NICHOLAS

Soldiers Spill Soup on Priceless Tapestries and Carry Off Valuable Fixtures—Troopers' Corpses Lie in Halls.

New York, Feb. 9.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Moscow newspaper Otrou Rossii (Mouth of Russia) who in the issue of November 21 described the siege and capture of the Winter Palace by the Bolshevik forces and the perilous march of the arrested Kerensky ministers from the palace to the Fortress of Peter and Paul, gives in the same paper a picture of the looted Winter Palace and of the events of the next six days, including the stamping of the Municipal Council of Petrograd to assume the reins of power in the capital and form a coalition ministry with representatives of all parties.

"I succeeded," he says, "in walking through the palace a few hours after the bombardment. The corpses of the soldiers of the Women's Battalion killed in defense of the palace, had already been removed but through the iron gate could be seen the heaps of empty shells, torn munition belts, books and leaflets. The whole facade of the palace was riddled by shells, the white scars standing out in striking contrast to the red of the walls. The palace guard consisted of strong pickets of sailors and soldiers, heavily armed covered with cartridge belts.

"When I entered the first floor I saw a picture of complete devastation amid which moved soldiers and sailors searching the rooms and adding to the confusion. All the drawers of the sideboards and cupboards had been broken open, the chairs smashed and the wrecked furniture thrown together in heaps. On the beds and sofas broken boxes, lamps, chandeliers and porcelain had been thrown. The corridors were filled with torn papers, fragments and scraps of the magnificent tapestries and brocade furniture. Everywhere were scattered the remains of the soldiers' and sailors' belongings. In the rooms where the electric fittings had been stored the soldiers, having carried off everything that seemed to have any value, were amusing themselves and a crowd of applauding spectators by smashing the electric bulbs. In one room I saw a soldier hacking away the valuable tapestry from a couch with a table knife. On the second floor the scene was even gloomier. Everywhere dirt, indescribable, mattresses over all the floors, soldiers squatted at their meals on the wonderful tapestries of the imperial furniture, spilling soup and greasy bits of meat upon the priceless tapestries.

"The palace servants were no whit behind the soldiers at the looting and went around with bags collecting what struck their fancies. In the Round Hall the soldiers had set up an enormous kettle and were cooking their soup. In the room of the Grand Bureau all the papers had been torn to bits. In the Picture Gallery many pictures had been slashed to strips of painted rags. It was a nightmare of destruction."

The eighth of November, the day following the siege, passed quietly, the street were running smoothly, the number of patrols had decreased and absolute order prevailed. The Municipal Council had passed a resolution, instructing the population to defend itself against looting, by use of arms if necessary, and though the Bolshevik authorities opposed this order, the formation of house committees of self-defense went steadily forward.

The representatives of the Allied Powers held long conferences but no decision regarding recognition of the new regime was taken and it was stated that special instructions from their respective governments were necessary, as there was now no one established government in the country. Leon Trotsky had visited the foreign office, announced himself as the Foreign Minister of the new government and asked for the "Secret Treaties of the Allies." He was told, to his amazement, that no such treaties existed, and that during the war were incorporated in the protocols of the Interallied Conferences and were not available in Petrograd.

In view of the overthrow of the Provisional government and the dissolution of the temporary Council of the Russian Republic, the Municipal Council became a center of political life. By noon of November 9 the lobbies of the Municipal Council building were filled with representatives of all democratic organizations, united to protest against the seizure of power by the Bolshevik leaders. Demands were made for guarantees for the safety and if possible the release of the members of the Women's Battalion.

On November 10 the extraordinary session of the Municipal Council was most stormy, owing to a proposal to expel the Bolshevik members of the Council. Great excitement was caused by reports of the arrest of five members of the Council, sent as emissaries to the army in an attempt to prevent bloodshed, and by street-fighting started near the building of the Council. A Bolshevik woman representative tried to explain the irritation of the soldiers and sailors against the Council, which had become the center of the struggle against the Bolshevik authority. A tremendous uproar began when reports came in that a little girl had been killed and women injured in the fighting, in the midst of which the Cadet A. L. Shringarov (since killed in the January troubles) arose and demanded the immediate release of the arrested ministers and declared that the chiefs of the Bolsheviks are responsible for this fratricidal war.

"Out of here," cried Shringarov to the Bolshevik representatives in the council "you are murderers and traitors to the country." Representatives of the public joined in the tumult with shouts of "Out of here, looters, murderers!"

With great difficulty a riot was avoided, the council finally adopting a resolution demanding the release of the ministers. The following day, November 11, was also a day of complete uncertainty. The telephone system was still working, thanks to the self-sacrificing work of the telephone girls, some of whom had been off duty 24 hours without relief in spite of the bombardment of the exchange building, but communications were very poor, giving an opening for the most sensational rumors to circulate among the population. Kerensky with an army was reported approaching the Warsaw railway station and about to bombard that building with heavy guns. Another set of rumors had the destroyers of the coalition government without opening fire across the city against the Kerensky forces. Municipal hospitals were reported full of wounded from street combats. Such rumors drove the population from the streets, which were entirely deserted. Emissaries of the council were sent to the powder mills to prevent expected disorders in that part of town, which would have caused a colossal disaster. Amid these conditions of anxiety and uncertainty leaders of the anti-Bolshevik parties were indulging in discussions as to the possibility of organizing a coalition government without participation of the Bolshevik representatives, the Cadet leader Shringarov fighting with tremendous audacity for the isolation and exclusion of the Bolsheviks from political life.

By the morning of the twelfth it had become apparent that the conditions of fighting were without foundations, civilians again appeared in the streets, stores in the Nevsky reopened for business and the street cars were again crowded. Normal life in the city had, however, suffered a most severe blow from the entire suspension of the telephone service, the managers and entire personnel walking out upon the refusal of the Bolshevik leaders to remove the guards from the central station.

NELSON ANSWERS SLACKER CHARGE

Washington, Feb. 9.—Representative Nelson of Wisconsin, in a speech to the house today, made his first formal answer to the recently quashed indictments against him and his son Byron, which charged them with conspiring to evade the draft law. As a means of making his speech Representative Nelson introduced a resolution moving for the impeachment of the United States attorney for the western district of Wisconsin, whose activity brought about the indictments. Mr. Nelson announced, however, that at the conclusion of his speech he would withdraw the resolution. The federal court in Madison, Mr. Nelson told the house, not only quashed the indictments, but "squashed" the United States attorney.

WABASH TERMINAL "POOR BUSINESS"

Washington, Feb. 8.—The financial fiasco resulting from construction of the Wabash terminal in Pittsburgh by the Gould and Carnegie interests, and its subsequent decline into a receiver's hands, were reviewed today by the interstate commerce commission in a report following an extensive investigation made on request of congress. "The result of the operation of the terminal shows clearly," says the commission's report, "that the building of this property was a poor business venture. Fifty millions in bonds were issued against a railroad 60 miles in length and which cost about \$25,000,000.

"This case illustrates the great need for control of security issues."

CAPTURED HERE, ADMITS MURDER

Westfield, Mass., Feb. 8.—Antonio Terreno, arrested in Bridgeport for the killing of Raffaele Cammora here a week ago, was bound over to the grand jury today on a charge of first degree murder after he had made a formal confession of the deed to District Attorney K. B. Ely.

Terreno was arrested here a couple of days ago by State Detectives Bligh and Manning, assisted by local police, at his boarding house on Hallett street.

CHICAGO'S OLDEST NEWSBOY IS DEAD

Chicago, Feb. 9.—A people who stopped today at the newspaper stand at the corner of North Clark and Webster streets to buy morning papers missed Collidge Brown, 91 years old, who for the last 15 years sold papers there. He died yesterday.

Brown was a grandson of one of Washington's generals in the Revolutionary war, Gen. Aaron Brown and Gen. Gates, the son of a man who was a bugler in the American army in the war of 1812, and was himself a soldier in the Civil war. He voted for 17 presidential candidates, but expressed regret just before his death that he could not live to see the Kaiser humbled.

The Spanish minister of marine has asked the Valencia authorities to make a detailed report of the incident, if the sinking is confirmed and protest will be forwarded to Berlin. The Spanish press considers the case an extremely serious one.

SPANISH SHIP FOR NEW YORK IS SUNK

Madrid, Feb. 9.—Official announcement was made today that the Spanish steamship Sebastian, of 4,500 tons, has been torpedoed while on a voyage to New York. The crew was saved. The Italian ship Dante di Gonoa of 7,392 tons gross, has been torpedoed. It is reported that the vessel was sunk only a mile off Murviedro beach.

The Spanish minister of marine has asked the Valencia authorities to make a detailed report of the incident, if the sinking is confirmed and protest will be forwarded to Berlin. The Spanish press considers the case an extremely serious one.

U. S. STEAMER SENT TO BOTTOM

Amsterdam, Feb. 9.—Six men were killed when the steamer Friela (Friedland?) loaded with grain from an American port and presumably bound for Rotterdam was torpedoed yesterday, after being bombarded, according to the Handelsblad. Twenty-nine survivors were landed at Ter-schelling this morning.